

# NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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## PART V.

### CARABIDÆ.

#### SILPHOMORPHA AMABILIS, Cast.

Among the insects taken by Dr. Bovill in the N. Territory of S. Australia is a specimen that seems to appertain to this species, though it is difficult to be quite sure as Count Castelnau's description deals only with colour and markings. In respect of these the example before me shows the following discrepancies,—the prothorax instead of being "yellow with a large black spot occupying its centre" is black with the lateral margins broadly yellow and the front and hindmargins narrowly pitchy-red; the base of the elytra instead of having "a black spot near the centre" is narrowly black on its inner half, with the black colour a little dilated at its outer extremity. The elytra are widely and feebly (but quite regularly and distinctly) costate, a wavy and very fine scratch-like stria running between each two costæ. The species may be readily recognized by the remarkable resemblance of the black markings (excluding the narrow black edging of the apex), when viewed with the head towards the observer, to the figure of a tree,—the black front portion of the suture representing the trunk, and the mark that Castelnau calls a "black fascia" representing the branches and foliage.

#### SCOLYPTUS OBSCURIPES, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; minus nitidus; niger, antennis palpisque rufescentibus, tarsis rufo-piceis; menti dente lato triangulari lobis

lateralibus multo breviori, his coriaceis longitudinaliter leviter striatis; antennis brevibus, apicem versus articulis (ultimo excepto) subquadratis; clypeo antice convexo sat fortiter reflexo; vertice convexo lævi; prothoracis longitudine latitudini æquali antice sat angustato, basi utrinque fovea (vix antice lineatim producta) leviter impresso; elytris sat fortiter convexis, striatis; striis internis antice sat fortiter impressis et distincte punctulatis, lateralibus totis (omnibus postice) leviter impressis et vix punctulatis; interstitio 3° 4-punctulato; epistomatis alis antice haud lateraliter dilatatis; tibiis anticis extus tridentatis, dentibus acutis sat elongatis. [Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

A much less elongate and less parallel species than *S. procerus*, Putz., remarkable by the structure of the front of its clypeus, the reflexed margin of the lateral wings being continued evenly all across in a gentle arch as the front margin of the clypeus. The lateral wings of the clypeus resemble those of *S. procerus*, not being prominent laterally at their apex (as they are in *S. rugiceps*, Macl., which M. Putzeys affirms to be his *S. planiceps*); the antennæ however are considerably shorter than in that species, joints 8-10 being little or not longer than wide; while the prothorax scarcely differs, being nevertheless a trifle less narrowed in front and having the impression on either side near the base more like an oblong feeble fovea and scarcely produced forward as an impressed line. The sculpture of the elytra closely resembles that of *S. procerus*, though the striæ are somewhat stronger and the interstices a little more inclined to convexity, especially in front. The anterior tibiæ resemble those of *S. procerus*, but the external teeth are distinctly longer (resembling the lower three in *S. rugiceps*, Macl.), and the inner apical spine is slightly shorter than in the female of that species; the median tooth of the mentum is evidently more pointed in front.

The example before me appears to be a female; it is likely that in the male the inner apical spine of the anterior tibiæ is differently formed, and the tibia itself narrower and less strongly dentate externally.

Of the previously named species of this genus, *abbreviatus*, Putz., *crassicollis*, Putz., and *prominens*, Putz., are not described, their author having merely, in notes consisting of three or four lines, mentioned three or four points of difference between them and *S. oblongus*, *planiceps*, and *procerus* respectively; they appear to be so extremely close to those species as almost certainly to differ similarly from the present one in most respects. From *planiceps* and *procerus*, as well as *marginatus*, Putz., its stout short antennæ,—with subapical joints almost transverse, sufficiently distinguish *S. obscuripes*. *S. oblongus* and its satellite (*abbreviatus*) appear to have antennæ more or less resembling those of the present species,—but in *oblongus* the elytra are said to be “simply striated,” and *abbreviatus* is differentiated from *oblongus* by there being “traces of puncturation towards the base of the internal striæ,”—whereas in *S. obscuripes* the elytral striæ are punctured almost as in *S. planiceps*, except that close to the lateral margin the striæ and puncturation alike become feeble. In *S. oblongus* (and presumably in *abbreviatus*) moreover the external teeth of the front tibiæ should be shorter than in *procerus*, whereas in the example of *obscuripes* before me they are longer than in either sex of *procerus*. In *S. foveiceps*, Macl., *inter alia*, the structure of the legs is said to be as in *S. rugiceps*, in which case the front tibiæ are very much wider than in *S. obscuripes*. From all the described species, unless *foveiceps*, the present insect seems to differ in the dark colour of its legs. There seems to have been some ambiguity in the terms employed to describe the external denotation of the anterior tibiæ in *Scolyptus*; the apical external extension of the tibia itself apparently having been by various authors excluded in numbering the teeth.

In calling the anterior tibiæ of the present species “tridentate” externally, I have included the curved produced apex of the tibia itself,—as is usual in characterizing species of *Carenum*, &c.

Burrundie, N. Terr. of S. Australia; taken by Dr. Bovill.

## PHYSOLESTHUS PALLIDUS, sp.nov.

♂. Sat angustus; obscure testaceus, elytris piceo-umbratis; capite inter oculos transversim depresso, hoc prothoraceque subcoriaceis haud distincte punctulatis; prothorace transverso; elytris leviter striatis, interstitio 3° 2-punctulato.

[Long.  $2\frac{1}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

The prothorax is nearly half again as wide as long, the front margin equal in width to the base, the dorsal channel very feeble; the hind angles are obtuse, the reflexed lateral margins not very wide in front but near and around the hind angles becoming extremely so; along the front margin are some fine longitudinal wrinkles. The piceous clouding of the elytra is chiefly about the suture and apex, and is very little defined. It is just possible that the sudden transverse flattening of the head between the eyes may be a malformation,—but as it is quite symmetrical its presence is more likely to be normal.

Of much smaller size and lighter colour than *P. australis*, Chaud., and *suturalis*, Cast. Compared with *P. grandipalpis*, MacL., it would seem *inter alia* to be considerably smaller, with the elytra much more feebly striated,—besides differing in colour.

S. Australia; Murray Bridge.

## LECANOMERUS FLAVOCINCTUS, Blackb.

It is possible that this species is identical with *L. insidiosus*, Chaud., but unfortunately the latter has not been described, M. de Chaudoir having merely stated its size and colour, and compared it with *Stenolophus proximus*, Dej., a species I do not possess. If errors occur through such useless descriptions the author of the latter must be held responsible.

## NOTOPHILUS.

When I characterized this genus (Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1887, p. 185), I omitted to state that the 2nd joint of the labial palpi is bi-setose, as in *Lecanomerus* and *Thenarotes*. In *Haplaner* also the same joint is bi-setose.



## LAMELLICORNES.

## COPTODACTYLA BAILEYI, sp. nov.

♀ (?).—Nigra ; nitida ; convexa ; oblongo-cylindrica ; capite (vertice lævi excepto) transversim rugulato ; clypeo antice rotundato ; prothorace angulos anticos versus punctulato, antice utrinque a foveola laterali usque ad angulos anticos carinato ; elytris crenato-striatis, punctis latera versus minoribus, stria nona simplici et ante medium in margine laterali desinente ; pygidio convexo, lævi ; tibiis anticis brevibus, apice acuminatis, externe inermibus.

[Long. 6, lat. 4 lines (vix).

Extremely like *C. glabricollis*, Hope, but different from it in the clypeus being evenly rounded in front without any emargination whatever, and in the front tibiæ being very short, narrowed to a sharp point at the apex and unarmed externally. The front legs are devoid of tarsi in the example before me, but it is just possible these may have been broken off.

Queensland, Mount Bellenden-Ker; taken by Mr. F. M. Bailey.

## NOVAPUS LATICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Latus ; sat nitidus ; subtus dense rufo-hirsutus ; prothorace basin versus angustato, margine basali integro ; elytris sub-punctulato-striatis.

Maris capite cornu lato, apicem versus recurvo, apice leviter dilatato et emarginato ; prothorace (quam longiori partibus duabus latiori) a basi ad apicem profunde excavato, partis excavatæ lateribus perpendicularibus, fundo lævgiato vel vix sculpturato.

[Long. (♂♀ 10½, lat. ♂ 6, ♀ 5½ lines.

From *N. Adelaidæ*, Blackb., this species differs in being proportionately much wider,—less than twice as long as wide (of both species I have seen a good many specimens which do not appear to vary in proportions) ; from *N. striatopunctulatus*, Blackb., in

the sculpture of the elytra ; from both it differs in the very much larger and deeper excavation of the prothorax in the ♂, a difference somewhat difficult to express in specific terms, but the following will perhaps avail :—the perpendicular depth of the excavation is as great as its greatest width (in the other species much less) ; if the excavation be examined by looking along the insect (longitudinally) from behind, the specimen being held so that the eye has the base of the prothorax just exactly covering the apex of the same (beyond which the frontal horn rises), the outline of the excavation appears as an exact semicircle (or even slightly more than a semicircle) while in the other species it is much less than a semicircle ; it also differs from both the above-named species in the almost perfect smoothness of that portion of the surface of the prothorax which falls within the excavation (such sculpture as there is consisting in very minute and sparse granulation) ; the same part in *Adelaidæ* and *striatopunctulatus* being reticulately strigose. The female does not differ notably from that of *N. Adelaidæ* except in its wider proportions. The female of *N. striatopunctulatus* is unknown.

From *N. simplex*, Shp., the present species differs in its frontal horn being notched at the apex, and from *N. crassus*, Shp., in the prothoracic excavation not being in the smallest degree “rugulose punctulate.”

*N. crassus*, Shp., differs *in toto* from the two species of which the female is known to me by the characters of that sex, which include a tubercle on the head and an excavation on the prothorax. Is it possible that Dr. Sharp may be mistaken in regarding this insect as ♀ *Novapus* ? The question is suggested by the fact that for a long time (and until positive information enlightened me) I regarded as the ♀ of *N. Adelaidæ* an insect which has a tubercle on the forehead and a gentle excavation on the front of the prothorax, but which I have since ascertained to be certainly not *Novapus* (I believe it to be *Semanopterus subæqualis*, Hope).

If this might be so my *N. Adelaidæ* would be very near *N. crassus*, Shp., but would appear to differ from it in its much

narrower proportions,—no specimen that I have seen being shorter than twice its width, as well as in the interior surface of the prothoracic excavation in the male not being rugulosely punctulate.

Near Eucla, W. Australia ; taken by Mrs. Graham.

CAVONUS ARMATUS, Shp. ♀.

Among a small batch of *Cavonus armatus*, Shp., recently sent to me by Mr. McDougall of Moonta were two females, which had been dug up from the ground. This sex differs from the male in the following characters ;—the club of the antennæ is very much smaller being shorter than the preceding joints taken together ; the surface of the prothorax is quite even, that part which in the male is excavated being very distinctly but not very closely punctulate ;—the rest lævigata or nearly so ; the pygidium is much less abruptly declivous and less strongly fringed with hairs above.

PHYLLIOCEPHALA, gen.nov. (*Corynophyllo affinis*).

♂.—Mentum sat angustum, elongatum, antice gradatim angustatum (fere ut *Corynophylli*). Palpi labiales articulo ultimo sat valido, obconico (quam *Corynophylli* paullo breviori). Maxillæ lobo superiore parvo (fere ut *Cavoni*). Palpi maxillares articulo 2° sat incrassato, articulo ultimo sat elongato fortius incrassato, subovato (quam *Cavoni Corynophyllive* multo magis incrassato). Mandibulæ haud prominentes. Labrum vix perspicuum. Antennæ 10-articulatæ, flabello elongato minus lato. Caput cornu valido acuto instructum, ante oculos utrinque fortiter (quam *Cavoni Corynophyllive* multo magis fortiter) dilatatum, antice declivum. Prothorax (fere ut *Cavoni*) profunde excavatus utrinque sat fortiter elevatus sed haud antice cornutus. Tibiæ anticæ obtuse tridentatæ ; posteriores sat graciles, apice truncatæ ciliatæque. Tarsi graciles, tibiis fere longiores. Stridulationis organa nulla.

♀. Latet.

The superficial resemblance of this genus to *Cavonus* is quite remarkable,—so much so that when I first saw it I passed it over

as being *C. armatus*, Shp. On examination, however, its horn (which is quite like that of *C. armatus*) is seen to be on the *head* (not on the front of the prothorax), the lateral dilatation of the head in front of each eye to be much larger (giving the head some resemblance to the shape of a trilobed leaf), the flabellum of the antennæ to be wider, the mentum to be much narrower, and the apical joint of all the palpi to be much stouter.

From *Neocavonus* the present genus differs *inter alia* in the shape of its mentum, in the apical joint of its maxillary palpi not truncate (or scarcely so), in the absence of a prothoracic and presence of a frontal horn, and in the much larger flabellum of its antennæ.

From *Aneurystypus* it differs *inter alia* in the proportionally much wider mentum, in the much shorter and stouter apical joint of the labial palpi, in the much smaller flabellum of the antennæ, and in the absence of a prothoracic and presence of a frontal horn.

From *Corynophyllus* it has been distinguished in the Latin diagnosis (above).

From *Teinogenys* (which I do not think that I have seen) it would seem to differ *inter alia* in the mentum not being "compressed."

From all the above genera the extremely strong dilatation of the head on either side in front of the eyes would seem a sufficient distinction.

PHYLLOCEPHALA NIGRO-HIRTA, sp.nov.

♂.—Nitida; nigerrima; supra glabra, corpore subtus pedibusque longe sat dense nigro-hirtis; clypeo antice rotundato, marginibus fortiter reflexis; capite cornu valido, recurvo, apice sat acuto, antennarum flabello vix breviori, instructo; prothorace quam longiori plus dimidia parte latiori, a margine antico fere ad basin profunde excavato, sparsim subtilius punctulato, partis excavatæ lateribus angulatim elevatis fundo transversim strigato; scutello antice punctulato; elytris (stria suturali punctulata, et

basi vage sparsim punctulata, exceptis) sublævigatis; pygidio leviter squamose punctulato, medio longitudinaliter sat anguste lævigato. [Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $4\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

Near Eucla, W. Austr. ; taken by Mrs. Graham.

NEOHETERONYX, gen.nov. (*Heteronyxi affinis*).

*Heteronyxe* differt mento fortiter convexo, minus lato; palpis maxillaribus gracilibus elongatis; maris tarsis anticis intermediisque sat fortiter dilatatis.

So many of the characters that have been relied upon as generic in the *Melolonthidæ* (e.g., the number of joints in the antennæ) have been found unreliable when fresh species have been discovered, that I think it better to assume the possibility of a like uncertainty of character in this genus, and to characterize it merely by the salient points mentioned above. The following will probably be found to be also generic characters,—although some of them may perhaps eventually prove to be merely specific.

Antennæ 8-jointed, club consisting of 3 joints, each of which is (in both sexes) nearly as long as the preceding four joints together. Labrum horizontal, altogether below the level of the clypeus, but distinctly visible (owing to its forward projection) if the clypeus be looked down upon from a point perpendicularly above its surface. Eyes large, entire. Clypeus moderately reflexed, its sides not at all convergent hindward immediately in front of the eyes. Hind coxæ on the external margin even shorter than the 2nd ventral segment,—their external hind angle quite rounded off. Front tibiæ of male (i.e., of the sex with dilated tarsi) bidentate externally, of female simple; claws appendiculate, the basal piece strongly compressed, the apical piece as long as the basal, and slender. The pygidium is exposed.

N. LIVIDUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; subglaber, pygidio, pedibus segmentisque ventralibus pilis sparsim vestitis; brunneo-lividus, capite prothorace

tarsisque maculatim infuscatis, pedibus antennisque testaceis; sat fortiter sat crebre (elytris sublineatim) punctulatus.

[Long.  $2\frac{3}{5}$  (vix), lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The head is longer and scarcely narrower than the prothorax, which is twice as wide as long, its base (which is scarcely bisinuate and but little lobed hindward in the middle) being very little wider than the front, which is moderately concave, with angles moderately sharp and not much produced; the hind angles are fairly distinct but not at all sharp. The general facies is very similar to *Heteronyx*, though the head looks disproportionately large.

N. Territory of S. Australia; taken by Mrs. Bovill.

#### BUPRESTIDÆ.

##### ASTRÆUS MASTERSI, MacI.

There seems to be no doubt that this is identical with *A. Samouellei*, Saund. The species is a very distinct one, and the descriptions are almost word for word the same. *A. pygmæus*, Poll., does not appear to differ except in the absence of the sub-apical yellow spot on the elytra. The author seems to have some doubt as to the specific value of his name. I have not myself seen a specimen without the sub-apical spot; but as some of the other spots undoubtedly vary, I should hesitate much to regard *A. pygmæus* as more than a var., especially as in the following species I find a precisely similar variation.

##### A. MEYRICKI, sp. nov.

Nitidus; postice ab elytrorum basi fortiter angustatus; læte cupreus, capite prothoraceque obscurioribus vel virescentibus, hoc certo adspectu cyanescenti, elytris flavo-bifasciatis (fasciis suturam haud admodum attingentibus, anteriori sat angusta vix ante medium posita, posteriori paullo ante apicem magis etiam angusta) et maculis binis flavis ornatis (harum altera ovali longitudinaliter ad basin in interstitio 3<sup>o</sup> posita, altera lineari inter fasciam posteriorem et apicem posita); subtus sat dense argenteo-pubescent;



capite (hoc longitudinaliter sulcato) prothorace et corpore subtus sat dense subrugulose punctulatis; elytris fortiter anguste 11-costatis, interstitiis latis subconcavis seriatim punctulatis; antennis tarsisque cyanescentibus.

[Long.  $4\frac{4}{5}$ - $5\frac{3}{5}$ , lat. 2 (vix)- $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

Var. Elytrorum fascia posteriori in medio anguste interrupta, macula subapicali deficienti.

The prothorax across the base is about three times as wide as the length from its apical margin to the front of the projecting elytral lobes, and is quite twice as wide at the base as in front. Each elytron at the sutural apex forms a very strong sharp process curved outward, above which externally is a much smaller but equally sharp process also directed outward. The apical dehiscence of the elytra commences scarcely above the upper spine. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th costæ on the elytra are very oblique, terminating on the 1st costa at successively greater distances down its length.

Seems to resemble *Conognatha navarchis*, Thoms., (from Tasmania),—which I should judge from the description to be an *Astræus*,—but appears to differ from it as follows:—the size of *A. Meyricki* is very much less than of *C. navarchis*, the basal and sub-apical elytral spots appear to be wanting in the latter, and the anterior fascia reaches the suture. In *C. navarchis* the labrum is said to be pale yellow and the tarsi to be brown, there is no mention of the quite dense silvery pubescence which clothes the underside of *A. Meyricki*, and the forehead is said to be carinated. No doubt there are other differences, as the description of *C. navarchis* is very incomplete, not mentioning (*e.g.*) the position of the fasciæ on the elytra or the presence of any costæ on the same. Probably the yellow elytral markings (which are of a pale sulphur hue) are subject to considerable variation.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

A. MAJOR, sp. nov.

Subnitidus; postice minus angustatus; æneus plus minus cupreo- (vel violaceo-) micans, femoribus tibiisque plus minus



testaceis, elytris flavo- 3-fasciatis (fascia 1 basali sat angusta, 2<sup>a</sup> latiori sola suturam admodum attingenti paullo ante medium, 3<sup>a</sup> sat angusta ab apice sat procul) et macula elongata sanguinea subapicali ornatis, lateribus quoque maculatim sanguineis; corpore subtus latera versus argenteo-pubescenti; capite (hoc sat convexo) prothorace et corpore subtus (abdomine vix ruguloso excepto) crebre rugulose punctulatis; elytris fortiter striatis, striis subtilius punctulatis, interstitiis sat convexis sparsim sat fortiter punctulatis; antennis tarsisque viridibus vel cyaneis.

[Long. 7-8, lat. 3-3½ lines.

The prothorax across the base is distinctly less than three times as wide as the length from its apical margin to the front of the projecting elytral lobes, and is not quite twice as wide across the base as in front. Each elytron is spined at the apex scarcely differently from those of the preceding species, but the elytra begin to diverge further from their apex, so that the sutural spines are more widely separated. The 6th stria meets the sutural stria at its apex enclosing the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The sanguineous portions of the lateral margins are identical with the lateral margins of the fasciæ, with the addition of that portion of the lateral margin which lies between the basal and ante-median fasciæ. All the femora and tibiæ are testaceous (with a coppery gloss) in one of the examples before me, in the other example all the knees and the hind femora are suffused with an æneous tone that obscures the testaceous appearance. The sides of the elytra are somewhat concave behind the shoulders, bulging out again slightly to about the middle, whence they are gradually convergent to the apex.

S. Australia; an example in my own collection, and one taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper at Monarto on Eucalyptus flowers.

A. TEPPERI, sp.nov.

Subnitidus; postice minus angustatus; niger plus minus æneotinctus, elytris singulis 8-maculatis; corpore subtus sat dense argenteo-pubescenti; capite (hoc sat convexo) prothorace et

corpore subtus crebre aspere (prothorace ad latera magis rugulose) punctulatis ; elytris ut *A. Meyricki* sculpturatis, his nihilo minus apice magis dehiscentibus. [Long.  $3\frac{3}{5}$ - $4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{5}$ -2 lines.

The shape of the prothorax and elytra is as in *A. major*, the surface sculpture of the latter (*i.e.*, the elytra) being quite as in *A. Meyricki*. The yellow spots on each elytron are as follows :—an elongate quadrate spot close to the base extending transversely from the 2nd to the 5th costa, a transversely oval spot from the 1st to the 5th costa a little in front of the middle, a much smaller spot just behind the middle and in a line with the preceding two, another (also small) in the same line and much nearer to the 3rd spot than to the apex, three spots (all about equal in size to that first named) on the lateral margin opposite the interstices between the 1st and 2nd, 2nd and 3rd, and 3rd and 4th dorsal spots, and one (a little before the apex about half way across the elytron) which might be regarded as belonging to either the dorsal or marginal series.

This species bears in the Adelaide Museum the name I have given to it, but I cannot find any published description.

S. Australia ; said to occur on flowers of *Melaleuca parvifolia* in the neighbourhood of the Murray.

#### ELATERIDÆ.

##### ALAU<sup>s</sup> DARWINI, sp.nov.

Angustus ; sat parallelus ; sat convexus ; nigro-piceus ; supra pilissquamiformibus (alteris albidis, alteris nigro-fuscis) dense tectus, his utriusque coloris maculatim condensatis, maculis in prothoracis disco utrinque, et in elytris (his basi utrinque sanguineis) latera versus, præcipue perspicuis ; subtus dense sat æqualiter albido-pubescentibus ; pedibus antennarumque basi plus minus rufescentibus ; capite prothoraceque fortiter crebrius punctulatis (puncturis sub pilis abditis) ; illo antice leviter concavo ; hoc tumido, quam latiori fere tertia parte longiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi quam margo anticus fere dimidia parte latiori ; elytris leviter punctulato-striatis, apice vix emarginato-truncatis, scutellum versus utrinque

sat tumidis, striis (et in striis puncturis) a basi ad apicem gradatim obsolescentibus, interstitiis subtiliter minus crebre, basin versus confertim sat aspere, punctulatis. [Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The prothorax is very convex in all parts, being strongly declivous at both sides and ends; its most abrupt declivity is behind but (except as that makes it so) it can hardly be called tumid or tuberculate in front of the scutellum; on a casual glance the prothorax appears subcylindrical and parallel, but on more careful inspection it is seen that the sides in their middle part are gently rounded, thence considerably and roundly convergent at the extreme front and also convergent close to the base, but divergent again at the posterior angles which are considerably produced and very sharp; there is a lævigata line down the middle. The scutellum is of the form of a mitre and is placed on the face of an abrupt declivity similar and opposite to the hind declivity of the prothorax, there being on the latter two vague impressions corresponding in position to the two tumidities which are placed one on either side of the scutellum. The example before me is evidently a little abraded, but it is clear that a fresh specimen would be densely clothed with scale-like pilosity entirely hiding the sculpture from view. On the head and prothorax this pilosity is for the most part white or greyish-white, and on the latter there are blackish-brown masses of pilosity almost confined to the middle part of the segment (apparently along its whole length); this dark pilosity is most conspicuous where it assumes the form of an almost round and well limited spot on either side of the middle line a little nearer to the front than to the base,—behind which and about half way to the base is a similar but smaller spot on either side of the middle line. My unique example is glabrous down the middle line, and if this be the result of abrasion it is probable that in a perfectly fresh specimen these discoidal spots of the prothorax may be connected by continuous pilosity with a strip of blackish pilosity running down the middle line of which they would perhaps appear as lateral extensions merely. On the elytra the most conspicuous marking appears to be a space covered with black pilosity commencing on the lateral

margins immediately in front of the middle and running in a fascia-like form towards the suture, before reaching which, however, it turns upward and runs forward towards the scutellum; it is edged before and behind, close to the lateral margin, by the whitest part of the elytral pilosity; a fascia of blackish pilosity traverses the elytra a little before the apex; the elytra are bright red at the base (much as in *Monocrepidius Australasice*) but the redness being of the derm it is almost unnoticeable beneath the whitish pilosity. Probably in a perfectly fresh specimen the elytra are decidedly whitish with the sutural region for the most part darker and sending out (a) a festoon-like ramification on either side from near the scutellum to the middle of the lateral margin, (b) a fascia-like ramification on either side near the apex. The elytra are not symmetrical in the example before me, one of them being almost evenly rounded at the apex,—the other decidedly though lightly emarginate-truncate.

N. Territory of S. Australia; taken by Dr. Bovill.

N.B.—Sir William Macleay (Proc. L.S.N.S.W. 1888, p. 1240) mentions an *Alaus* from King's Sound which he regards as a var. of *A. funebris*, Cand., distinguished by smaller size and the presence of two round black spots on the prothorax. The distinctive characters mentioned are certainly suggestive of the present insect, which on the other hand is far too different from *funebris* to be regarded as a var., the prothorax (*e.g.*) in *funebris* being laterally dilated behind the front, with a bi-angular projection anteriorly and a strong tubercle in front of the scutellum.

#### BOSTRYCHIDÆ.

Species of this family seem to be rather numerous in Australia although very few have been described,—viz., 3 species attributed in Masters' Catalogue to *Bostrychus*, 4 to *Rhizopertha*, and one since referred to a new genus,—*Apatodes*. *B. Jesuita*, Fab., appears to be a genuine *Bostrychus*. Concerning the generic characters of the four described by Sir William Macleay, there is no information beyond their author calling two of them *Bostrychus*, and 2 *Rhizopertha*. The species described by Germar and

Erichson are called *Apate* by their authors, and I am not aware on what ground Mr. Masters has referred them to *Rhizopertha*. I am myself the author of *Apatodes*.

The four species of Sir W. Macleay are from Queensland, and all appear to have strongly marked elytral sculpture differing widely from that of any species known to me. *Apate collaris*, Er., is described as a small species with the elytra retuse-truncate and bidentate behind, and the prothorax of a bright red colour; I shall refer to it again below. *A. obsipa*, Germ., appears to be a remarkable insect having opaque pilose elytra, and is one of the few of Germar's Australian species not known to me.

The following species are from S. Australia.

The first of them and *A. collaris*, Er., may, I think, be attributed to *Apate*. They present the following characters which are almost identical with those attributed to *Apatæ* by M. Lacordaire, viz.,—head invisible from above; antennæ of 10 joints, joints 1 and 2 being together about as long as 3-7 together, joints 8-10 serrated (8 and 9 transverse) together about equal to the preceding 7 together in length; tarsi slender and elongated, joints 2 and 5 much longer than the rest; elytra retuse behind, variously spined. The next two species may perhaps for the present stand in the genus *Xylopertha* as characterized by M. Lacordaire, in common with which they present the following characters,—head invisible from above; antennæ of 10 joints, 1 and 2 being together about as long as 3-7 together, joints 8-10 together considerably longer than the preceding 7 together, 8 and 9 nearly as wide as long, apical joint elongate-cylindric, nearly as long as the preceding two together; of the tarsi joint 5 is longest, 2 and 3 nearly equal and each a little shorter than 5, joints 1 and 4 short, elytra behind simply retuse. The following characters are peculiar and would perhaps justify a new generic name for the species presenting them,—(a) posterior 4 tarsi strongly compressed, so that viewed from above they appear excessively slender—almost hair like, (b) sexual characters strongly defined, one sex (no doubt the male) of at least one species having anterior tarsi clothed

moderately thickly all over with very long and very fine hairs, elytra sculptured in the apical part differently from those of the other sex, and the form much narrower and more elongate in respect of both the prothorax and the elytra.

APATE LINDI, sp.nov.

Nitida; glabra; picea, capite prothorace pedibusque rufis, elytris hic illic rufescentibus; capite crebre ruguloso; prothorace elytrorum latitudine, leviter transverso, postice leviter sparsim sat crasse punctulato, antice fortiter tuberculato-ruguloso, utrinque ad marginem lateralem antice spinis 3 conspicuis (harum antica maxima uncinata) armato, basi quam antice fere duplo latiori, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris prothorace plus duplo longioribus, sat crebre (a basi ad apicem gradatim magis fortiter et magis crasse, pone medium valde rugulose) punctulatis, postice declivibus, parte declivi haud carina circumcincta, utrinque spinis 2 (spina superiori parva compressa, inferiori permagna retrorsum directa intus fortiter curvata) armata, sutura a basi ad apicem gradatim magis elevata, humeris lævibus. [Long. 1-2, lat  $\frac{3}{10}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

Viewed from the side both the apical spines of the elytra are seen to project horizontally hindward; viewed from above the upper (and smaller) spines, which are considerably nearer to each other than the lower ones, are seen to be almost parallel,—while the lower ones (which are more than twice as long as the other pair and are about as long as the non-rugulose portion of the prothorax on the middle line) curve in a convergent direction so that their apices are not so far apart as the apices of the upper pair of spines. Immediately below the large spine and a little nearer to the lateral margin is a third prominence which however is small, very obtuse and little conspicuous.

Port Lincoln, S.A.; cut out of burrows in a living Eucalyptus.

A. COLLARIS, Er.

I possess an example which I believe to be this insect; I cut it out of a burrow in a living Eucalyptus on Mount Lofty near



Adelaide. It agrees very well with Erichson's description, and is certainly not a *Rhizopertha* but may well stand in *Apate*, where its author placed it. An example taken by Mr. J. Anderson at Port Lincoln, is narrower and more elongate than that just referred to; I take this difference to be sexual; the elytra moreover are not rufescent at the base as in Erichson's description and the Adelaide specimen. In both these I find the slightest possible indication in some lights of two or three costæ (not mentioned by Erichson) running down the elytra.

XYLOPERTHA MYSTICA, sp.nov.

♂. Elongata; cylindrica; sat nitida; glabra; picea, antennis palpis tarsisque testaceis, femoribus tibiisque rufescentibus; capite sat elongato, longitudinaliter sat crebre strigato, antennis prothorace vix brevioribus; prothorace elytrorum latitudine, quam latiori fere longiori, antice sat angustato, postice subtilius sparsim conspicue punctulato, antice crebre granulato-ruguloso tuberculis nonnullis majoribus intermixtis (præcipue latera versus), utrinque unco supra oculum haud armato; elytris crebrius fortius vix rugulose (apicem versus vix magis fortiter) punctulatis, postice minus abrupte declivibus, apice singulatim valde productis et intus acute angustatis, parte declivi ad latera carinata et utrinque concava, sutura antice plana in parte declivi sat fortiter carinata, apice minute spinoso-producta, humeris lævibus; tarsis posterioribus 4 gracilibus compressis, supra visis fere capilliformibus. tarsis anticis perlonge pilosis; tibiis anticis subtus minute denticulatis.

[Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lines.

The non-declivous portion of the elytra is quite twice as long as the declivous part. The denticulations under the front tibiæ are scarcely noticeable without the aid of a compound microscope.

In company with the specimen described, I found an example which I have no doubt was the female of the same species, but unfortunately I broke it to pieces in trying to examine its mouth organs. It differed from the male in being a much shorter and wider insect with the front tarsi not pilose, and



the posterior declivity of the elytra larger, more strongly defined, and quite flat; the posterior declivous part of the elytra was produced downwards beyond the level of the undersurface of the body (as in the male) but the elytra were conjointly rounded or perhaps somewhat angulated at the apex, not as in the male separately mucronate at the extremity with the suture itself produced as a small spine projecting into the triangular gap between the apices of the elytra. It was superficially so distinct from the male that its connection with it would probably not have suggested itself if I had not taken the two specimens out of similar burrows in the same piece of wood, but the two when placed side by side agreed in many striking characters, having identical antennæ, and sculpture of all parts, together with the somewhat unusual absence of a hooked spine on the front margin of the prothorax, and the very unusual structure of the posterior 4 tarsi and production downwards of the apex of the elytra.

S. Australia; dug out of burrows in wood of a living tree at Petersburg.

*XYLOPERTHA VIDUA*, sp.nov.

Modice elongata; sat nitida; glabra; picea, antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus rufescentibus; capite sat elongato longitudinaliter sat crebre strigato, antennis prothorace vix brevioribus; prothorace elytrorum latitudine, quam longiori vix latiori, postice sparsim conspicue subtilius punctulato, antice crebre fortiter granulato-ruguloso, antice ad latera utrinque 3-spinoso (spina antica alteris majori uncinata), basi quam margo anticus fere duplo latiori; elytris creberrime sat fortiter ruguloso-punctulatis, inter sculpturam fortiter rugatis, postice minus abrupte declivibus, parte declivi plana fere circulari, haud perspicue carina circumcincta, apice deorsum producta, sutura antice vix perspicue (in parte declivi sat fortiter) cariniformi; humeris lævibus; tarsis posterioribus 4 gracilibus compressis, supra visis fere capilliformibus: tibiis anticis subtus vix denticulatis.

[Long.  $1\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line (vix).

The example before me is clearly, I think, the female of a species closely allied to the preceding. I am departing from my usual practice in founding a description on the female only of an insect that probably presents strong sexual characters, because the present specimen is the only female I possess of this probably new genus, and it is desirable that both sexes should be described. *X. vidua* differs from *X. mystica* in the very much stronger and more rugulose sculpture of the elytra (which appear coarsely shagreened rather than punctured) and in the presence of a strong hooked spine on either side of the front margin of the prothorax above the eye.

The declivous portion of the elytra is nearly as long down the suture as the non-declivous portion; it is inclined at an angle of about 45° to the non-declivous portion, and has a nearly flat or slightly convex surface interrupted only by the carinated suture.

S. Australia; taken near Port Lincoln by beating branches of trees.

#### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

##### PTEROHELÆUS RAUCUS, sp.nov.

Latus; opacus; niger; quasi coagulatione tectus; antennis elongatis; lateribus latissime deplanatis; capite sub lente crebre dupliciter punctulato, oculis sat approximatis; prothorace quam in medio longiori fere quater latiori, leviter inæquali, medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, disco crebre subtilius granulato; elytris granulatis, granulis hic illic majoribus in seriebus longitudinalibus dispositis.

[Long. 11, lat.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A remarkably fine and distinct species of the same group as *P. Walkeri*, De Brême, which it resembles in shape, but the extradiscal portion of the prothorax is concave (the lateral margins being bent upward), and of the elytra wider (though much less conspicuously separated from the disc owing to the granulation of the latter being continued uninterruptedly almost to the actual lateral margin). The antennæ set back reach distinctly beyond

the apex of the scutellum. With the exception of some almost obsolete punctures on the head, the entire upper surface is devoid of puncturation even under a strong lens. The granules on the elytra are rather closely set throughout (most so near the suture), and have a general tendency to a linear arrangement, here and there some granules (more or less exceeding the average in size) running in *well defined* longitudinal rows; the most conspicuous of which are one about the middle of the disc (which is quite obsolete near the apex) and another half-way between it and the suture (this latter row being obscurely continued almost to the apex). The extreme margins of prothorax and elytra are a little rufescent. The elytra at the extreme apex are dehiscent and separately end in an obtuse point, but this may not be always the case as they are not quite symmetrical in the example before me.

N. Territory of South Australia; taken by Dr. Bovill.

#### HELÆUS ELONGATUS, sp. nov.

Parallelus; elongatus; glaber; nitidus; subtus fuscus, supra nigricans, marginibus supra et subtus læte testaceis anguste nigro limbatis; his supra (sub lente forti) minute nec crebre granulatis; prothorace postice tuberculo conico acuto instructo, foramine quam longiori parum latiori; elytrorum disco subseriatim sat fortiter nec crebre punctulato, tuberculorum seriebus septenis instructo, seriebus alternis antice abbreviatis, seriei marginalis tuberculis majoribus subspiniformibus, sutura valde cariniformi.

[Long.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , lat 7 lines.

Resembles *H. pallidus*, MacL., (of which I have an example named by its author) but narrower and more parallel. It differs also in the right-hand anterior projection of the prothorax being above the left-hand projection at the apex (I am not at all sure of the value of this character), and in the space enclosed by the anterior projections of the prothorax being scarcely wider than long; the elevation in front of the middle of the base of the prothorax is less spiniform,—resembling a sharp conical tubercle

rather than a spine. The elytra are very differently sculptured, their puncturation being about equally strong but less close and having a tendency to a sublinear arrangement especially behind,—this sublinear puncturation taking the form of longitudinal strips of punctures (the punctures in which are confused *inter se*) separated from each other by longitudinal lævigata or sublævigata strips; the longitudinal rows of small tubercles on the elytra, in the outermost of which the tubercles are replaced by stout little spines, at once distinguish this insect from *H. pallidus*, and the colour is different. This species doubtless also resembles the enigmatical *H. princeps*, Hope, but appears to be considerably smaller and much narrower and more parallel, with the dilated margins of the prothorax and elytra differently sculptured.

It should be noted that the narrow external black edging of the dilated marginal portion is continued along the base of both prothorax and elytra. The bright testaceous colour of the dilated margin, in strong contrast with the black disk and narrow outer edging of black, makes this a very conspicuous species.

Eucla, W. Australia; in the collection of Mr. J. Anderson.

#### HELEUS CONSULARIS, Pasc.

Mr. Anderson's collection contains a specimen which I think must appertain to this species; it was taken at Eucla. It is very like *H. moniliferus*, Pasc.,—as *H. consularis* is said to be,—and differs from the former exactly as *consularis* is said to do except in respect of the reflexed margins which according to description should be strong in *consularis* and feeble in *moniliferus*, whereas to me it appears that they are strong (about equally so) in both species. This is certainly puzzling, but I can hardly think it likely that I can have two undescribed species before me both closely allied to *moniliferus* and *consularis*,—and that Sir W. Macleay is also wrong in his identification of the former,—as would appear to be the case if Mr. Pascoe's descriptions are strictly accurate in respect of the reflexed margin. I think it more probable that Mr. Pascoe's description of *H. moniliferus* was founded on an

abnormal specimen. Besides the characters distinguishing *H. consularis* from *H. moniliferus* that Mr. Pascoe mentions, it may be noted that the example of the former before me is more convex than its ally, and has the flattened margin of the elytra narrower and less horizontal while the shoulders of the same are less produced forward.

#### SARAGUS RUGOSUS, Boisd.

I have lately received from Mr. Duboulay an example (taken in Victoria) of a *Saragus* which seems very likely to be this species. The description is too brief to allow of certain identification, but as the species before me presents the characters mentioned by Boisdual, and does not seem to have been described under any other name, I think Boisdual's name may be assigned to it. It is exceedingly closely allied to *S. laevicollis*, Fab., from which it differs as follows:—it is smaller (long.  $6\frac{1}{3}$ , lat  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines), the costæ and tubercles on the elytra are evidently stronger (the latter being more numerous and more conical), both prothorax and elytra are considerably more widely margined, and the tooth at the external apex of the anterior tibiæ is much smaller.

Of the allied species subsequently described the present insect differs from *S. Odewahni*, Pasc., *catenulatus*, Macl., *rudis*, Macl., *inæqualis*, Blackb., *Lindi*, Blackb., *latus*, Blackb., and *mediocris*, Blackb., by its non-granulate prothorax, the sculpture of that segment being quite as in *S. laevicollis*.

#### TRICHOSARAGUS, gen. nov.

*Sarago* affinis, sed differt corpore pilis (supra perlongis erectis, subtus brevioribus minus erectis) densissime vestito; prothorace sat anguste, elytris nullo modo, ad latera dilatatis; mesosterno antice vix concavo; prothoracis tibiæ et intermediarum marginibus externis fortiter serratis.

I feel some little uncertainty as to the real affinities of the remarkable insect I am now describing, as I know of nothing to

which it is closely allied. In some respects it would seem to resemble certain *Hopatridæ* (e.g. *Cadius* and *Sobas*), but I think the dense villosity clothing the tarsi beneath, the absence of the clypeal excavation so usual in that group, and the long dense villosity of the general surface, are characters that could hardly combine in a *Hopatrid*. The vestiture is not unlike that of *Ectyche* (though it is considerably longer and more dense) in *Helopidæ*, but many characters (e.g., the head very deeply sunk into the prothorax) at once shows this to be a mere accidental analogy. On the whole I have little doubt that it is to *Saragus* the present insect is really related.

The general form is sub-globular, the length of the whole insect being something less than half again its greatest width, and its height (i.e., distance through the body from centre of metasternum to opposite point on elytra) is nearly half its length,—so that in shape it resembles a *Chrysomelid* (say *Augomela hypochalcea*, Germ.). The mentum is feebly carinated longitudinally. The clypeus is strongly transverse, its free margin continuously reflexed, its anterior outline sub-sinuate. The eyes in repose are quite invisible from above. The antennæ resemble those of *Saragus*. The border of the prothorax is narrowly flattened,—somewhat as in *Nyctozoilus*, but the actual margin is scarcely thickened and is evenly serrate along its whole length. The elytra are soldered together; their margin is quite as feeble as in *Nyctozoilus*. The prosternum between the anterior coxæ is about as wide as in *Saragus*, and arches down behind without any process properly so called, the opposite face of the metasternum being scarcely at all concave. The metasternum is quite short, and the epipleuræ of the elytra are flat and wide,—even more so than in *Nyctozoilus*. The legs are stout and shortish, the anterior tibiæ terminating in a curved sharp spur about equal in length to the basal four tarsal joints together. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is equal to the following two together and is evidently shorter than the apical joint. The rest of the characters appear to be as in *Saragus*.



## T. PILOSELLUS, sp.nov.

Brunneo-testaceus, capite, prothorace, elytrorum costis, pedibusque, rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque subnitidis subtiliter nec crebre punctulatis, sat fortiter sat sparsim granulatis; illo quam longiori duplo latiori, basi quam margo anticus (hoc sat fortiter emarginato) paullo minus duplo latiori, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis, lateribus sat fortiter denticulatis; elytris opacis, confertim subtiliter rugulosis, squamis minutis cinereis tectis, singulatim fortiter tricostatis, costis postice abbreviatis, sutura plana nullo modo costata; corpore toto supra pilis perlongis cinereis sat crebre vestito. [Long. 3, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Yorke's Peninsula, under stones; taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper.

## AMARYGMUS TARDUS, sp.nov.

Sat brevis; latus; convexus; minus nitidus; supra æneus, obscure cupreo-micans; corpore subtus, pedibus, antennisque nigris, tarsis subtus fulvo-hirtis; capite subtiliter, prothorace elytrisque minus subtiliter sat crebre, punctulatis, his crasse profunde 8-seriatim foveolatis; foveis opacis, subcyaneis anguste cupreo-circumcinctis; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus duplo (postice quam antice paullo minus duplo) latiori, latitudine majori ad basin posita. [Long.  $5\frac{1}{5}$ -6, lat.  $3\frac{1}{5}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The puncturation on the head, prothorax and elytra is somewhat uniform, but becoming gradually a trifle stronger and less close from the head hindward; on the elytra it has no reference whatever to the seriate foveiform impressions, being quite similarly dispersed between the rows of these impressions and between puncture and puncture in each row. The impressions in each row are somewhat irregular in size, the largest however being in the hinder part of the elytra; they are most numerous in the row nearest the suture which contains about twenty-four of them. The elytra have not the faintest indication of striæ; their



shoulders are quite rounded off. The epipleuræ of the elytra are coloured as the upper surface. The whole undersurface is black with a faint bluish tone and is moderately punctulate with a by no means strong development of longitudinal wrinkles on the lateral portions of the ventral segments. To specify the convexity of the body it may be observed that the height (*i.e.*, the distance from the highest point,—the insect being viewed from the side,—through the body to an opposite point on the surface of the sterna) is to the length of the body as 13 is to 30. The foveæ in the rows on the elytra are much larger than in *A. convexus*, Pasc.

Queensland ; taken by Mr. F. M. Bailey on the Bellenden-Ker Ranges.

N.B.—This species has the mandibles bifid at the apex and so would appear to be a true *Amarygmus*. In shape it resembles *A. convexus*, Pasc., which moreover has similar mandibles and therefore must also be reckoned a true *Amarygmus*.

AMARYGMUS UNIFORMIS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; minus convexus ; sat nitidus ; supra obscure viridis, corpore subtus pedibus antennisque nigris ; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter punctulatis ; elytris punctulato-striatis, striis postice gradatim profundioribus, puncturis in striis apicem versus obsoletis ; interstitiis subplanis, subtilissime punctulatis ; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice fere duabus partibus) latiori. [Long. 6, lat. 3 lines.

An elongate-oval species with the shoulders of the elytra well marked, the humeral angle being acute and quite prominent. The punctures in the striæ on the elytra are strong and rather large except near the apex where they are almost obsolete, and close to the base where they are small though deeply impressed ; in the 3rd stria there are about 14 punctures from the base to the point where they become very small behind the middle. The sculpture of the underside is very similar to that in *A. tardus* but

the longitudinal wrinkling of the ventral segments is more conspicuous. The "height" of the body (as defined in the description of *A. tardus*) does not exceed a third of the length.

The perfectly unicolorous dark blackish-green colour of the upper surface is quite identical in the three examples before me, and in itself distinguishes this species from any other known to me. The colouring of *A. bicolor*, Fab., must be somewhat similar, but that species is said to be "æneous" on the upper surface; the present species is not at all so. Unless the type can be referred to, *A. bicolor* cannot be positively identified as the description is quite insufficient.

The mandibles are those of an *Amarygmus*, but the facies is entirely of *Chalcopterus*.

Queensland; taken by Mr. F. M. Bailey on the Bellenden-Ker Ranges.

#### CURCULIONIDÆ.

##### POROPTERUS PRODIGUS, Pasc.

There is nothing in the description of this species to distinguish it from *P. (Acalles) conifer*, Er. If the two are distinct (as seems likely enough from the wide divergence of their localities,—Eclipse Island and Tasmania) they must be very closely allied. The description is in both cases fairly detailed; but I can find no point of difference whatever.

#### LONGICORNES.

##### TRITOCOSMIA DIGGLESI, Pasc.

This species appears to be identical with *T. atricilla*, Newm., described nine years previously.

#### PHYTOPHAGA.

##### AULACOPHORA AUSTRALIS, Blackb.

I have come to the conclusion that this insect is a variety of *A. analis*, Weber (described from Sumatra). I think the var.

perhaps deserves to be a named one, as it seems to differ from the type in having the tibiæ and tarsi (not black, but) fuscous-brown, the anterior two pairs being at the base scarcely darker than the femora. It is of course possible that if the original type from Sumatra could be referred to other differences might be found.

*NEORUPILIA STIRLINGI*, sp.nov.

Modice convexa ; subnitida ; elytrorum ad apicem fortiter dilatata ; nigro-viridis, subtus obscurior, capite (hujus parte posteriori, et antennarum articulis ultimis ferme 7, picescentibus exceptis) prothorace, pedibusque, testaceis ; capite (hoc inter oculos longitudinaliter profunde breviter sulcato) et prothorace subtilissime sat crebre (nihilominus leviter vix perspicue), elytris confuse sat subtiliter sat crebre subrugulose, punctulatis ; corpore subtus minus crebre strigoso-punctulato ; metasterno postice et segmento ventrali penultimo (?alterutrius sexus soli) in medio impressis ; segmentis dorsalibus ultimis 3 (?alterutrius sexus soli) ab elytris haud tectis.

[Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line,

It is probable that I have before me only one sex of this species ; unfortunately the half dozen examples have been fastened on cards with some kind of mucilage of so unyielding a character and so plentifully used that they are not easily cleaned for examination, and the one I have cleaned has suffered much damage in the process,—but I think nothing would be gained by similar treatment of the rest as it is probable that the sexes differ in the length of the elytra and in the antennæ, and in these respects I find no difference in the examples before me, which are probably males. The prothorax is by measurement nearly as long as wide (to a casual glance it appears even longer) and is scarcely narrowed in front ; its sides are gently rounded. The elytra are twice as wide at the apex as at the base. The antennæ are moderately stout and reach back nearly to the apex of the elytra, their basal joint being elongate (reaching when extended laterally slightly beyond the outline of the eye) and nearly equal to the 2nd and 3rd joints together ; the 3rd is twice as long as the 2nd. The metasternum

is evidently (but not much) shorter than the prosternum. Compared with *N. viridis*, Blackb., (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., Vol. XI., p. 177), this species is larger and more robust, with the elytra much wider behind, and is coloured quite differently. The claws (as in *N. viridis*) have an obtuse rather large tooth at the base.

Adelaide; taken by E. C. Stirling, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal Society of S. Australia, an accomplished zoologist to whom I dedicate this interesting little species.

### COCCINELLIDÆ.

#### CHILOCORUS BAILEYI, sp.nov.

Hemisphæricus; nitidus; capite, antennis, palpis, corpore sub-  
tus, et pedibus, testaceis; prothorace nigro, lateribus late (et  
margine antico anguste undulatim) rufis; elytris totis nigris;  
capite prothoraceque leviter sat crebre, scutello elytrisq. paullo  
fortius minus crebre, punctulatis; his ad humeros rotundatis,  
haud productis. [Long.  $2\frac{1}{5}$ , lat. 2 lines.

Regarded from the side the upper outline appears as a very strong curve, its highest point being scarcely in front of the middle; at that point the height (*i.e.*, the distance through the body to the surface of the sterna) is  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the length of the whole body.

Compared with the European *C. renipustulatus*, Scriba, this insect is more strongly convex, with the shoulders of the elytra much less prominent and the puncturation of the same much stronger.

The only Australian species of *Chilocorus* previously described are *C. Australasice*, Kerv., and *rubidus*, Hope. Unfortunately, the description of the former (beyond the statement that it is hemispheric and shining) gives no information whatever except regarding the colour and markings; though these are widely different in the present species I should not venture to treat them

definitely as marking anything more than a variety were it not that I perceive from M. de Kerville's admirable figure of his insect that it has the humeral angles of the elytra much more advanced. The latter (omitted from Mr. Masters' "Cat. of the described Col. of Australia") has the elytra almost entirely red and (if M. Mulsant is right in his statement,—apparently founded on personal inspection of the type,—that it is a var. of *C. tristis*) very differently punctured.

Queensland ; a single example was taken by Mr. F. M. Bailey on the Bellenden-Ker ranges.